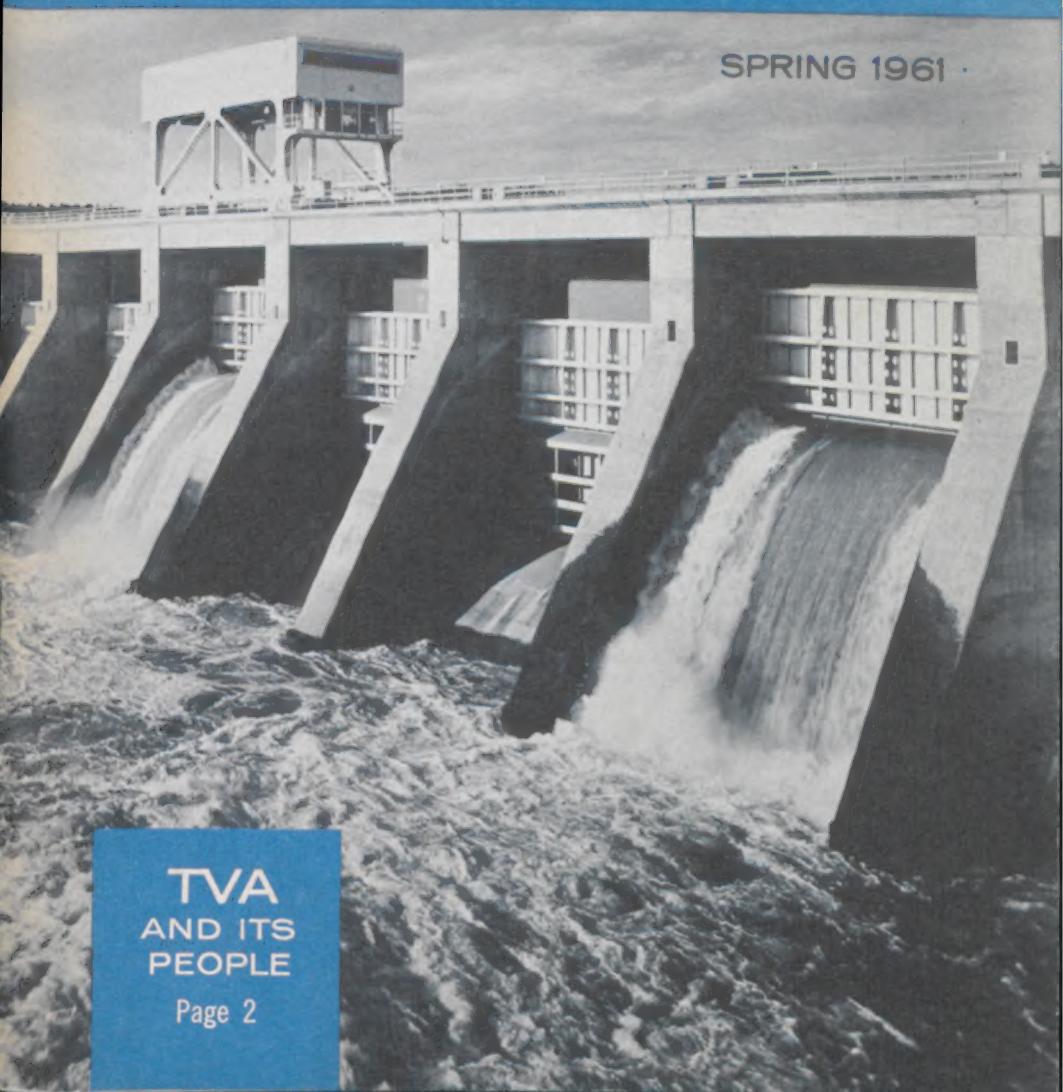


THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Federalist

SPRING 1961



TVA
AND ITS
PEOPLE

Page 2

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

THE UNIVERSITY might properly borrow an old Chinese holiday name to describe two of its special events this year. Contract programs in Navy comptrollership and human resources research are celebrating what could be called a Double Tenth.

The programs, described elsewhere in this magazine, are completing 10 years of teaching for Navy and 10 years of research for Army, both designed to improve the service of these agencies to the people of the United States.

This double decade of service to agencies of Government, and through these to citizens everywhere, follows a long tradition of concern for Government and its employes dating back to the University's earliest days, and expressed in the fashioning of some of the academic program and in making evening and early morning classes available to part time as well as full time students.

Since World War II, the Federal Government has contracted with the University to teach special groups and to conduct research projects awarded the University by the Federal Government.

Some of these are short time projects. Others, such as those mentioned above and the Navy Logistics research project, are continuing in nature. Each year the University finds new ways to fill special missions of national value through the administering of Government contracts.

This Fall a cooperative program began with the U. S. Army War College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, leading to the Master of Arts in International Affairs, for personnel and certain War College Alumni stationed there. Our Nation's first Institute of Measurement Science has been established at the University with the support of National Bureau of Standards and The Martin Company of Baltimore, Maryland. Under a contract with the U. S. Office of Education, the University is conducting a project to compile authentic data on all of the world's languages and dialects — a project which is already consulted by Government, industry, and other scholars. Recreation resources of the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes coastlines are being studied by the University for the new Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

These are a few of the ways in which the climate of scholarship at the University is made various and enriched through the association of The George Washington University and the Federal Government.

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Margaret Davis

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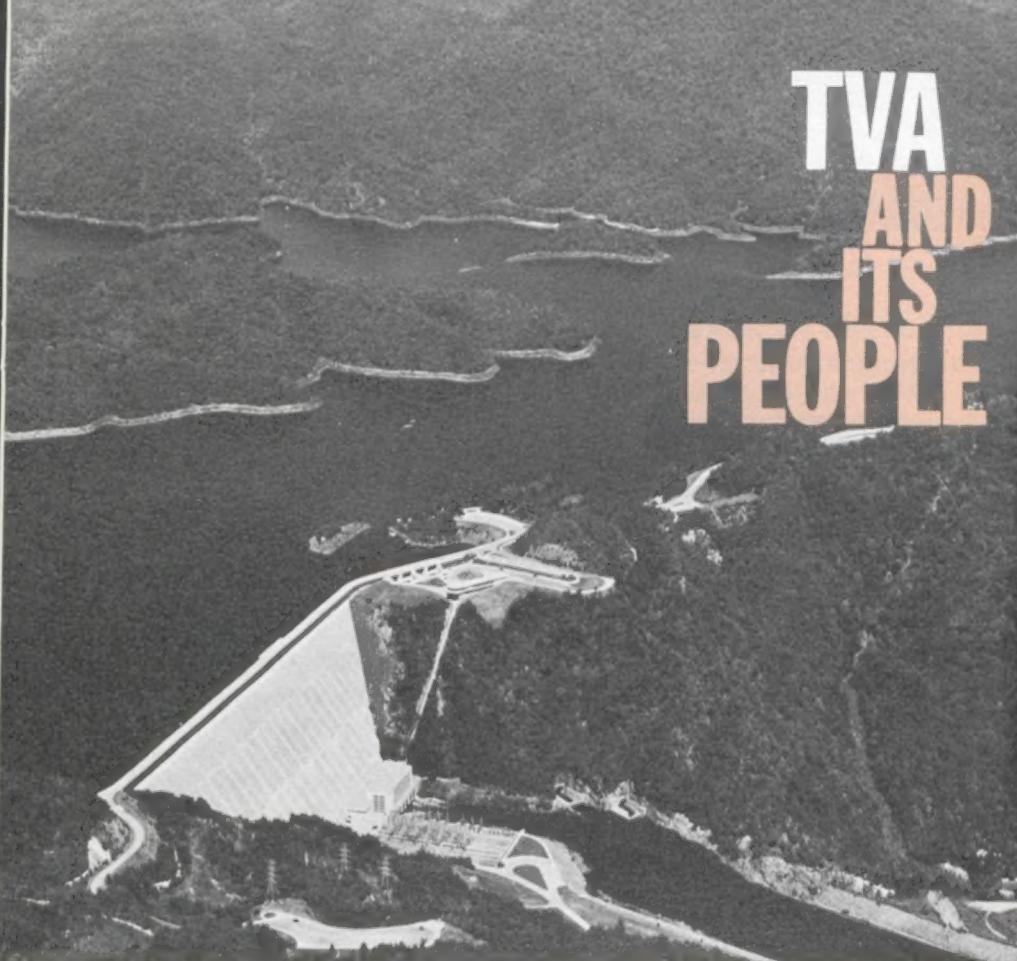
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TVA AND ITS PEOPLE

BY BROOKS HAYS

Commissioner, Tennessee Valley Authority

THE DRAMA of human life is woven inseparably into the work of resource development. This is a fact too often forgotten.

"Resource development" is an

abstract term; and if it brings to mind any image at all, it is frequently the notion of big Federal appropriations, big dams with their reservoirs, or a range of mountains covered with

"... the living drama proving the wisdom of a forward-looking policy toward the bountiful gifts of Providence."

forests which no one is allowed to touch.

The notion is false. Resources—water, land, minerals, trees—are tools of the people. When they are developed to a usable state, human beings can take hold of them and with sweat and ingenuity mold a new life. This has been going on in the Tennessee Valley since TVA was created in 1933.

But it was not always so. In the beginning there was misunderstanding and reluctance and even fear. The story is told of the elderly lady whose land was being acquired for the Norris reservoir when TVA was building its first dam. "I ain't going to sign," she told the land buyer. "I'm just going to set here in my rocking chair and rock back and forth and let the water come up around me and drown me."

Time and again the TVA repre-

sentative called at her home to plead and explain. On one of his final visits he tried to tell her of the great benefits that would result to her neighbors and her community from the Norris project.

"The least you could do, I should think, would be to cooperate with TVA," the buyer told her.

To this she responded: "Co-operate! I'm going to *die* for the — TVA! What more do you expect?"

This kind of misunderstanding was reflected on a larger scale when TVA began to build Guntersville Dam in northern Alabama in the middle thirties. Foreseeing the loss of the rich river bottom lands which were the agricultural mainstay of the area, the city fathers paid a call on the Board of Directors to ask them to buy the entire village. They were ready to abandon everything.

At left, Fontana, TVA's highest dam, towering 480 feet.

TVA's Board of Directors—University Alumnus and Trustee Brooks Hays; Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel, Chairman; and A. R. Jones.

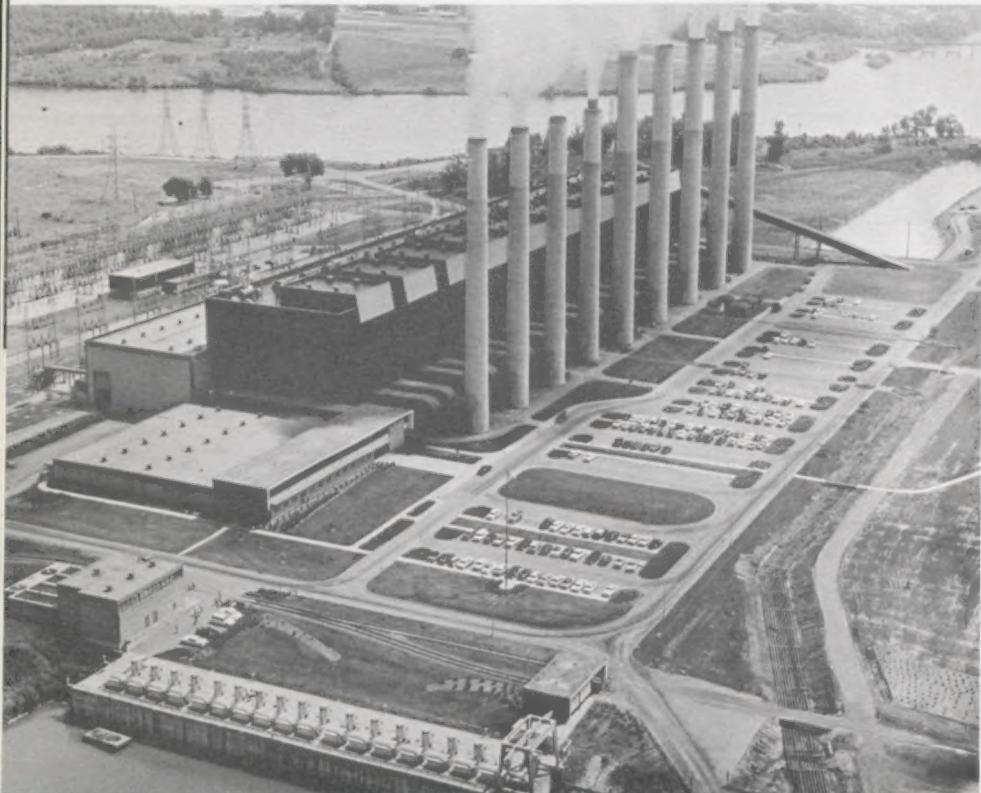


The Board persuaded them to wait until the reservoir was impounded, which they did. The community found itself situated on a wooded peninsula jutting out into the blue waters of the beautiful lake. With planning assistance from the State of Alabama, the community used the peninsula to encourage an industrial waterfront on one side and a recreation park on the other. Tennessee River navigation turned the community into a bustling port receiving grain, oil, and even automobiles by barge from other parts of the country. The people of Guntersville—and

other communities along the Tennessee waterway—learned quickly to use their resource tools effectively.

Over half of the Tennessee Valley watershed is forested, but TVA in its early days rejected the idea that the woodlands should be put together in a giant preserve. Eighty percent of the forest lands were in private hands, and it made sense to the TVA managers to encourage these individual owners to develop and use this resource to their own benefit. Pine nurseries were set up by TVA to raise and distribute seedlings on a mass scale. Foresters tramped the wood-

The Nation's largest steam station is TVA's Kingston on Watts Bar Lake with 9 generating units, a combined rated capacity of 1,440,000 kilowatts and a combined capability of 1,600,000 kilowatts.



lands taking inventory of the various species of trees and keeping track of their growth. Farmers learned how to protect their timber stands and to cull out the poor trees while saving the valuable.

It was a slow process for many years, but the tide did turn. A decade ago, a major newsprint company visited the Valley looking for a site for a new mill. It surveyed the region's timber resource and calculated its rate of growth. It found a bountiful supply of processing water in the impounded lakes, low-cost transportation on the waterways, and economical electric power. All of it added up to a decision to locate America's largest newsprint mill in the Tennessee Valley. Since then, the woodland resources have produced industrial jobs on an increasing scale.

One of TVA's first acts was to convert a World War I munitions plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, into a research institution to improve fertilizers and lower their costs to farmers. The object was a more vigorous, more efficient agriculture for the region. Scientists went to work with their test tubes and chemicals. Engineers experimented with new manufacturing processes. They made magnificent headway, but none of it would do any good unless farmers themselves learned how to use the fertilizer in their own operations.

In the hilly country, the most advantageous use of fertilizer was to convert bare cornfields and sedge grass farms into pastures which would support livestock and dairy herds. But the whole process was new—even revolutionary—and for several years only the boldest of farmers was will-



In Buncombe County, North Carolina, before TVA a gullied wasteland, and 20 years later a reforested hillside of pine and locust.

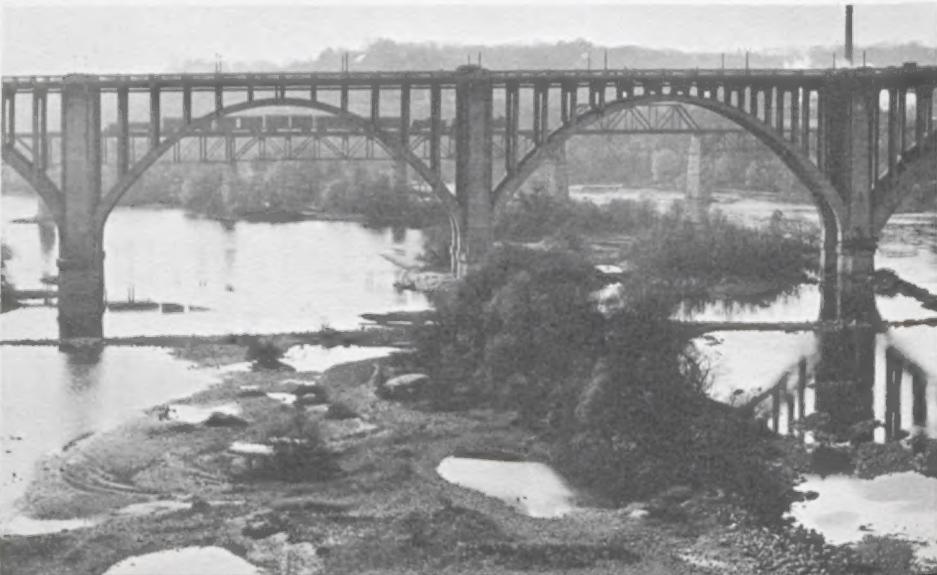


ing to try it. It involved spending savings and income for barns and fences and equipment, and case after case is recorded of farm families who lived in rickety cabins while they invested their money in sturdy new barns and labor-saving equipment. One family had a house with a floor that sagged so much that the ends of the beds had to be jacked up on

blocks to make them level enough for sleeping. But the fertilizer and the animals came first with these people who pioneered a new kind of twentieth-century agriculture for this southern region.

Electricity in the Tennessee Valley was available only in the cities and in the few nearby farms. And it was costly. But as power became available from TVA dams, a great surge of initiative came from the people who understood the benefits to be derived from its greater use. They exercised their initiative through their own local democratic processes—the referendum. In city after city the people trooped to the polls to record by ballot their decision as to whether their community should buy and use TVA power. In rural areas, farmers organized electric cooperatives to obtain power from TVA. Whereas, in 1933 only 3 percent of the farms had electric service, today the proportion

Before completion of TVA's Fort Loudoun Dam at Knoxville, the river was a bottleneck as shown below.



The flood that would have been — without regulation the flood of January-February 1957 in Chattanooga would have covered 8000 acres as shown in black.

is almost exactly reversed—less than 3 percent are without service, and most of those could have it if they wanted it.

Electricity makes the farm home



The 1957 flood was regulated by the reservoir system with the crest reduced almost 22 feet and floodwaters confined to low-lying, sparsely occupied areas.

as comfortable as the city. Not only electric lights and television but running water and modern sanitation are becoming more common in the Valley. Electricity does the heavy work, the

A deep water, all-year channel for navigation now available throughout the 650 mile length of the Tennessee River, is heavily laden with barges.

milking, the lifting, and the carrying. Refrigeration preserves dairy products for market in the warm southern climate and makes an improved diet possible for the farm family.

When war came in the 1940's, the Nation called on TVA for help in developing its first atomic defense program. Secretly, great plants were built among the ridges of eastern Tennessee and mysterious materials came out. The result was once described by the TVA Board of Directors in these words:

"If the atomic bomb saved lives of United States military forces by hastening the end of the war, the Nation's ledger of account must enter a substantial amount under the heading 'TVA'."

In 1957, January was a wet month in the Tennessee Valley. Days of rain extended to weeks. The creeks ran full. The rivers swelled. Toward the end of the month, it was ap-





Seven years ago this 70-acre farm could not provide forage for a dozen cows. Today it supports about 40 high-producing cows.

parent that one of the Valley's great floods was in the making, threatening Chattanooga, its most vulnerable city.

Instead, on the large tributaries of the Tennessee, the waters mounted quietly behind TVA's great storage dams. On the mainstream, the spillway gates were opened wide allowing the waters to rush toward the sea, carefully controlled night and day by engineers expert in the ways of the river. When the storm had ended and the clouds broke beneath a clear night sky, 50,000 people in Chattanooga slept in homes that would have

been flooded without TVA regulation. Damages avoided were estimated at 65 million dollars, almost one-third the cost of the entire flood control system. It was a feat never before accomplished on any river system—the regulation of the flood of the century.

Resources merely developed is not enough. Resources at work is the real goal. The people who do this job provide the living drama proving the wisdom of a forward looking national policy toward the bountiful gifts of Providence.



Shorelands of TVA lakes are widely used by vacationers. Shown is the swimming beach at one of three parks operated by the State of Kentucky on TVA's Kentucky Lake.

Measurement Science

Charles D. Hoover, graduate of the Naval Academy and the Naval Aviation School, was first to enroll in the University's new Institute of Measurement Science, first of its kind to be established in the United States. Mr. Hoover is shown with University Dean of Engineering Martin A. Mason. The program is supported by the National Bureau of Standards and the Martin Company of Baltimore



Here's How ▶

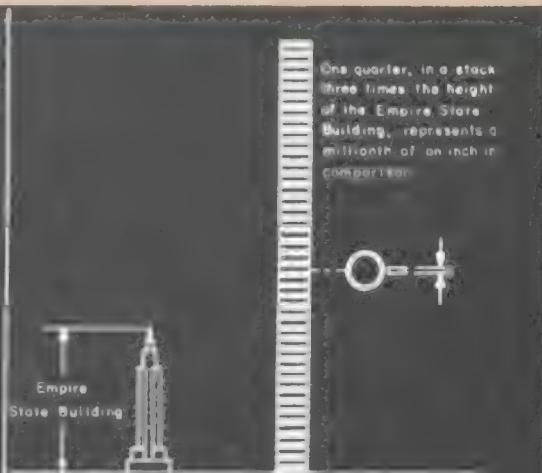
Two of the most accurate instruments for measurement now in use are the AC DC calibrator and potentiometer, with Wheatstone bridge, used to check voltages.

Here's Why ▼

Scientific research and engineering are extending into new fields. For example, a millionth of an inch error in the axis gyro of rocket navigation instruments makes the difference between a moon probe and a miss, as depicted at left. Comparison of an inch and a millionth of an inch is given at right—a stack of



U.S. quarters compared to New York's Empire State Building.





Achievements in

The Right Hon. Viscount Kilmuir, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws during a Special Convocation of the University held during the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Above left, Chairman Newell W. Ellison of the University Board of Trustees, who presented Lord Kilmuir for the degree, and right, Acting University President Oswald S. Colclough, who conferred the degree. The University conferred the degree also upon John D. Randall, President of the American Bar Association.

Lord Kilmuir's response to the honor:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I AM INDEED grateful to the Trustees of the University and to you, Mr.

President, for this great honor which you have conferred on me this morn-

ing. A man would be indeed dull of soul if his heart were not stirred by this distinction from so great a university with so great a cognominist as George Washington.

I know that volumes could be and have been written on every facet of George Washington's life.

But, to me, he has an appeal which I think is important for every university, and, not the least, the University called after him. To me he remains the shrewd surveyor, the master of scout craft in the forest of his early years, then the great soldier and deter-

wider conception. They would not be content with acquiring the learning although they acquire it. They make it clear, intelligible and interesting to those under other disciplines. They try and understand and listen again with intelligence and clarity when those of other disciplines talk. They realize that all these aspects of learning are necessary for their special and general contribution to the problems of the world.

That is particularly true of those who make the law their special study. A country is judged by and the badge of its civilization is its achievements in the law. At the same time they are the guarantee of the liberties of its people. But more than that, in the troubled world which is being mentioned this morning, the sincerity of purpose of nations is again weighed by their view of the law.

I believe it is not one of the least hopeful of the circumstances of our time that the world realizes that our countries are based on a system of law in which freedom and justice mean so much.

Therefore, I am delighted, as indeed I am overwhelmed, by your generosity that I should be given this distinction on the basis of what part I have taken in the law.

I am also delighted that it should come at a time when The George Washington University has such great plans for a future even wider contribution to the law of this great land.

I venture respectfully to wish the University well and to assure you, Mr. President, and the Board of Trustees that you will have a loyal son in me who will treasure this honor for the rest of his days.

the Law

mined and farseeing statesman, the magnanimous and devoted friend, the Father of his country, and a great Virginia gentleman.

Mr. President, this great variety of achievement surely points to one of the qualities that a university must have. It is not for nothing that we use the word "university." It means that there must be a universality in the functioning of the body.

I have always heard that the tradition of The George Washington University is that they stood well-grounded in the learning which they chose to make specially their own. They had a



Candidates of their choice

A pre-medical student and a major in elementary education considered the candidates of their choice closely during the recent Presidential campaign.

Campus Homecoming Queen and Sweetheart of Sigma Chi Dottie Williams appeared on nationwide television with nine other Volunteers for

Nixon-Lodge and questioned President Eisenhower on issues Nixon had presented.

"I made my political decision on my own for the first time," said Dottie. "As a future teacher, I felt that a person interested in education should know the difference in the fundamental philosophies of the two parties.

"I wanted to give President Eisenhower a chance to support Nixon, and I asked him. Mr. Eisenhower, in the light of Mr. Nixon's statements on education, if he thought protection of individualism rather than dependence upon Federal Government was the main difference between the two parties."

Dottie was 21 in June and expressed her convictions at the polls for the first time on November 8.

Pre-medical Student Jerry Pohost interviewed Senator Kennedy at the Mayflower Hotel, where Jerry had been making pictures of a wedding party as part of a summer job.

Jerry asked Senator Kennedy about Federal Aid to Education, campus politics, and the Young Democrats and was told the Senator would do everything in his power to assist Federal aid to education, that he had not participated in college politics, and that he considered the Young Democrats one of the biggest aids to his campaign.

That same day, young Jerry also shook hands with former President Truman and Secretary of State Christian Herter, who were attending meetings in the same hotel.

Only 19, Sophomore Jerry will have to wait another four years to vote for the candidate of his choice.





RELIGION AND OUR NATIONAL PURPOSE

DURING Religion in Life Week at the University, Roger W. Jones, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, told students attending a class in American Government that the spiritual foundations of American democracy were the basic inspiration for our national purposes. He said, "It is no accident that the initial words of the Mayflower Compact are 'In the name of God, Amen,' or that the prologue of the Declaration of Independence establishes direct relationship between the rights of man and his endowment with them by his Creator."

Outlining four major national purposes, Chairman Jones said that the first of them is to stand before the world as the protector, the defender, the advocate, and the practitioner of democracy and democratic progress.

His second proposition concerning national purpose was that America must state clearly what it opposes—intolerance of the rights of man, lack of liberty, inequality before the law, and erosion of justice and righteousness, as typified by Communism with its emphasis on the economic determinism of Marx.

Third, Chairman Jones said that America must deny atheism in every form, and particularly the atheism of Communism, which he described as a substitute for religion that cannot be

dismissed merely as a political philosophy, a disrupting sociological influence, or a reckless ethic.

His fourth proposition of American purpose was to set continuing example of orderliness in the affairs of Government and the concept that the Government is the servant of the people, not their master. He stated in summary that our national purposes are moral purposes, tied to the natural aspirations of man, expressed through an orderly society, protective of the inherent dignity of mankind, and exemplified by the practice of the kind of democracy which makes for hard choices on the part of the individual.

Chairman Jones' address was one of the classroom lectures delivered by distinguished lay and clerical religious leaders during this week of special programs sponsored by the University Chapel in cooperation with the Committee on Religious Life, the Religious Council, and the religious organizations.

Mrs. Avraham Harman, wife of the Israeli ambassador, leads a sorority discussion program.





DOUBLE TENTH

RESEARCH: HUMAN RESOURCES

BY DR. MEREDITH P. CRAWFORD

*Senior Staff Scientist, Director
The Human Resources Research Office*

A DECADE of service to the United States Army by a University research organization will be observed this summer.

With its roots on the campus, the Human Resources Research Office has grown from freshman to post-doctoral status — from recruit to seasoned military advisor. Established on July 31, (continued on page 18)

Secretary of the Army Wilber Brucker, center, examines a tank from the Miniature Armor Battlefield at Fort Knox. Left, Dr. Meredith P. Crawford, Director of HumRRO. Right, General Herbert B. Powell, CG, USCONARC.



Director of the Navy Graduate Comptrollership Program A. Rex Johnson (left) and Vice Admiral Oswald S. Colclough, USN (right), Acting President of the University, shared a story at the 10th anniversary reunion of the Comptrollership program with, from left, Rear Admiral John Hughes (ret'd), senior officer, Class of 1954, former Comptroller of the Bureau of Personnel; Captain Edward E. Grimm, Class of 1952—the first class, Assistant Director of Anti-Submarine Warfare Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations; and Vice Admiral William R. Smedberg 3rd, Chief, Bureau of Personnel, Navy Department.

TEACHING: GRADUATE COMPTROLLERSHIP

BY A. REX JOHNSON, Ph.D.

Professor of Business Administration

Director of Navy Graduate Comptrollership Program

THE NAVY GRADUATE Comptrollership Program at this University boasts 242 Master of Business Administration graduates the first nine years of its existence. At the next regular Convocation in June, the tenth of these Navy Graduate classes will add 261 to this roster, bringing the total number to 286 during the 10 years.

The Program was set up in 1950 to implement Public Law 216 establishing a Comptroller in the Department of Defense. This was designed to improve financial management and budget practices in the various de-

partments. The Department of the Navy was the first defense agency to project such an educational effort at a civilian institution and asked the University to provide a 1-year course in comptrollership for senior Naval officers.

At the request of the U. S. Naval Post Graduate School, Monterey, California, a 2-semester course in comptrollership was developed at the University through the efforts and under the direction of Dean Arthur E. Burns and Assistant Dean Joe Lee Jessup then of the School of Government. I was one of those who



Maj. S. Frank Leis (left), Class of 1959, of Norfolk, Va., Marine Base, chats with Col. James Taul, Assistant to the Marine Corps Director of Finance, and to Brig. Gen. Herman Nickerson Jr., the Director, at the 10th anniversary reunion of the Comptrollership program. More than 90 attended.

assisted with initial developments and became a full-time professor in charge of the program the year it started here on campus.

Beginning with a 2-semester, 33-hour requirement, the first class was registered in September 1951. In 1953, 6 summer semester hours were added to the 2-semester course, to provide more academic background. In 1956 a 12-months, 50-hour credit course was inaugurated and has been continued to the present date. The program is under the general supervision of the above named Post Graduate School at Monterey, California, and the curriculum has been periodically reviewed by a special faculty committee to meet the Navy's requirements as well as our own MBA requirements.

It has been a colorful ten years, with registrations by all ranks of officers, from Lieutenants to Captains in the Navy, Captains to Lieutenant Colonels in the Marine Corps. It might

be noted here that the 242 graduates were not all male. Three women officers, Lieutenant Commanders in the Navy, in 3 different years, applied for, were approved and ordered to the course. Each held her own in this almost all-male group, and each was graduated near the top of her class. One has since retired from the Navy; the other two are still in active service, one having reached the rank of full Commander.

The course achieved an international aspect through attendance, for each of two full years, of an officer of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, and for one summer session of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Peruvian Army.

For the past two years the Coast Guard has also recognized the financial management importance of the course and has sent an officer each to attend the full period.

Upon graduation the officers have left us for varied duty spots in Continental United States, faraway places—Hawaii, Sunny Spain, France, Bermuda, Italy, England, Okinawa, Japan, ship duty on the seven seas. Many have been stationed here in Washington D.C. where the financial and budgeting knowledge acquired at the University is put to good use.

There have been many happy and hilarious moments during these past years, and there have been sad and solemn ones also. The morning, three years ago, when we learned that one of our loved graduates, Commdr. W. J. McNeil, Jr. was lost in the Mediterranean—he failed to make a carrier landing! And again, last July, a telephone call late at night that another of our "boys", Lieut. Commdr.

Louis B. Schmeltzer's helicopter had caught fire over South Carolina and all three aboard were lost! But in true Navy tradition we carry on, welcoming a new group each June, encouraging those who need encouragement and helping those who need help in this (in Navy talk) "damned tough course."

This is not and never has been a one-man job. We are greatly indebted to all departments of the University for assistance in getting our graduate job done; to each member of our highly cooperative faculty for his untiring efforts to assist when the going gets tough and things look black for the student officers; to the former Dean and the new Dean of the School of Government who have been vital parts of our organization and earned the respect and admiration of our students, and to Admiral Colclough (which is the way we always think of him) for his guiding hand and help.

In addition to our faculty and

administrative staff on campus, we have had staunch and active cooperation from the Department of the Navy Comptrollers Office, and other branches and from financial vice presidents and/or comptrollers from America's biggest businesses, as well as governmental agencies and national trade and other associations. Many of these gentlemen have lectured before our classes as many as six to nine times during the life of the program.

Being human we hope our efforts are appreciated and this appreciation is evidenced by the enthusiastic response we have received to our invitations to the reunion this year. To quote from a few—"delighted the Navy is continuing with this Comptrollership Program." "In my present assignment the Comptrollership training is invaluable." "The George Washington Post Graduate School enjoys a great deal of prestige here and in the Bureaus I work with." "I have always been grateful that I was able

Class of 1960, Navy Graduate Comptrollership Program at the University. These officers received the Master of Arts in Business Administration.



to attend your 'salt mine'." "achieved horizons which are not normally within the purview . . . of the Naval Academy." "Am using every bit of that excellent training I received in the Comptrollership Program."

Our retirees are sought after by leading industries and universities. Presently we have retired officers in the following commercial companies: Pratt and Whitney, Republic Steel, Radio Corporation of America; National Broadcasting Co., Armaments, Inc., Corn Products Refining Co. (Bedford Engineering Division), and

Balconies Research Center of The University of Texas. All of these people were sought after because of their broad comptrollership and financial management training at the University.

We wind up ten years of the Comptrollership Course with pleasure and look forward with equal pleasure and anticipation to our next ten years. It is a challenge every June when a new group of officers registers and we ease them over the first shock of the hard work ahead. But the reward is fine!

RESEARCH: HUMAN RESOURCES (from page 14)

1951, as a small group working in Staughton Hall, HumRRO now occupies Building D, has permanent quarters on five military posts throughout the Nation, and works with the Army at temporary locations all over the world.

An Army report to the Chief of Staff recommended in 1951 that "a recognized educational institution" be selected and that "a major contract" for specialized research be negotiated. Such a contract, which has been successively renewed, was awarded to The George Washington University.

The Chief of Research and Development, Department of the Army, monitors the work of HumRRO, which now involves "studies and research in the fields of training, motivation, leadership, and man-weapons systems analysis." Originally the mission included research in psychologi-

cal warfare techniques; this activity was transferred in 1956 to another contract agency.

One of the first projects of HumRRO concerned psychological evaluation of troops participating in atomic field tests in Nevada (Exercise DESERT ROCK). A major portion of subsequent research has been devoted to various phases of the Army's vast educational and training program, with special emphasis upon curriculum engineering in service schools to make it possible for instruction to be given more quickly and more effectively. Additional aspects of HumRRO's mission were concentrated for several years in a Motivation, Morale and Leadership Division, which operated until 1955; these phases of military research are now included in many HumRRO tasks. Attention has been focused continually upon the place of the human being — the individual soldier — within a military system in which equipment, weapons, and tacti-

cal and strategic concepts are increasingly complex.

The current organizational structure places HumRRO in a position of three-way responsibility: to the University, to Department of the Army, and to the United States Continental Army Command.

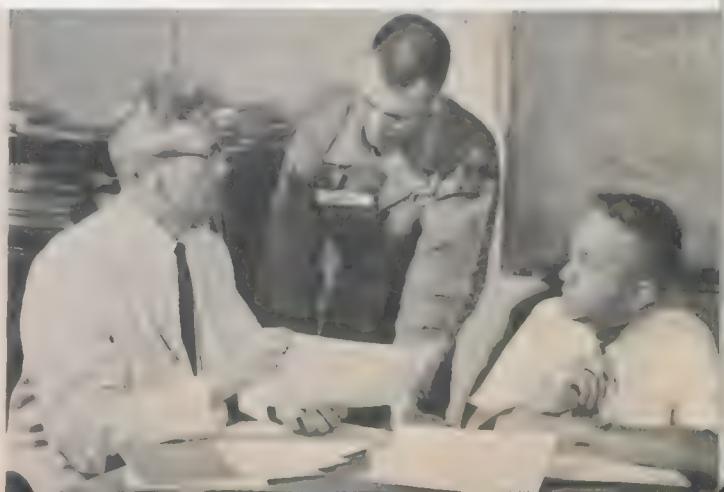
At the University, the Director of HumRRO is responsible to the Dean for Sponsored Research. All 270 civilian personnel of HumRRO, regardless of their work locations, are employed by the University. Affiliation with the University promotes continuity in research activities and encourages objectivity. As part of the academic world, HumRRO scientists — about 60 of whom hold Doctor of Philosophy degrees in experimental psychology — have opportunities to share their work, particularly in psychotechnology and learning theory, with their professional colleagues. During the current school year, Dr. John L. Finan, Deputy Director for Research, is conducting a University seminar in "Current Research and Theory in Psychology."

The University was host to the United States Army Educational Advisors' Conference in January, 1958; and in November, 1960, a Conference on Requirements for Research on Training, Motivation, and Man-Machine Systems was held on the campus under University auspices; members of the Department of the Army staff outlined problems to which they considered human factors research could contribute solutions. Within the past year, Acting President Oswald S. Colclough has visited all field units of the organization.

At Department of the Army level, the Human Factors Research Division, Army Research Office, Office of the Chief of Research and Development, is responsible for HumRRO activities. The Army Human Factors Research Advisory Committee, composed of senior officers from all major divisions of the Department of the Army general staff, reviews HumRRO's annual work program.

The Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia, is rep-

Scientists discuss results of tests with Lieut. George E. Fleck at Task SPANOCON quarters at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The task involves study of human factors influencing span of control within military organizations. Photo Courier Journal and Louisville Times.



resented on the AHFRAC, is in charge of military personnel assigned to Human Research Units, and, as head of training activities for the Army in the field, is the principal user of the research output of HumRRO.

The HumRRO central office and the Training Methods Division are situated on the campus in Building D. The five field units and their locations are:

- U. S. Army Armor**
Human Research Unit
Fort Knox, Kentucky
- U. S. Army Leadership**
Human Research Unit
Presidio of Monterey, California
- U. S. Army Infantry**
Human Research Unit
Fort Benning, Georgia
- U. S. Army Air Defense**
Human Research Unit
Fort Bliss, Texas
- U. S. Army Aviation**
Human Research Unit
Fort Rucker, Alabama

It is significant that four of these units are located at major training centers of the combat arms, where HumRRO researchers come into daily contact with the personnel of branch schools and training organizations. The Training Methods Division concentrates upon matters affecting technical services (such as Signal Corps, Ordnance Corps, Chemical Corps, and Transportation Corps) and upon the development of general training concepts and techniques. The Leadership Human Research Unit specializes in leadership training and research on motivation.

The current HumRRO work pro-

gram includes 34 major tasks which are broken down into 75 subtasks. Some of these projects involve travel outside the United States. For example, scientists assigned to Task MOBILITY, under the Armor HRU, are gathering data in Europe on Armor vehicle maintenance and staff members concerned with the Training Methods Division's Task COLDSPOT have obtained facts in Greenland about human factors in military performance in extreme cold weather. Other tasks have taken HumRRO personnel to Alaska, the Far East, and various parts of Europe.

HumRRO research results get into Army operations in various ways: through revisions of service school courses; through training manuals, training circulars and field manuals; through personal interchanges between researchers and training officers in the field, and through fundamental alterations in training doctrines.

One of the most far-reaching results of HumRRO research may be seen in Task TRAINFIRE. In this project, researchers developed an entirely new program in target detection and rifle marksmanship, substituting mobile silhouette targets for the conventional bullseyes. TRAINFIRE ranges are now in use at major training installations in the United States and at some training establishments overseas.

In an official memorandum issued in July, 1960, the Commanding General, Continental Army Command, summarized the manner in which the Army is using the results of 22 different research tasks completed during approximately the past two years.



"Punchy Pete," a mobile electrically powered silhouette target developed in connection with HumRRO Task TRAINFIRE is examined by soldiers.

These included such items as:

broad application of the "functional context principle," by which course material is presented to electronic and other specialists in sequences from concrete to abstract.

development of course objectives for instruction at the Air Defense School, and of an evaluation system for courses.

preparation of training guides for guided missile fire control operators.

application of automated instruction techniques, utilizing teaching machines, to several areas of army training.

production of 25 leadership films now used throughout the Army for training officers and noncommissioned officers.

development of a land navigation course designed to assist the soldier

in finding his way on the modern battlefield.

revisions in basic training programs, condensed and improved training for Armor soldiers.

standardized descriptions of helicopter maneuvers for use in evaluating performance of student pilots.

Thus, in a ten-year span, HumRRO has come of age both on the campus and in the United States Army. It will enter its eleventh year with a staff uniquely competent in military applications of psychological research, with its heaviest and most significant work program, with encouraging expressions by the Army regarding continued support, and — of great importance — with the enthusiastic and understanding support of the institution in which it functions, The George Washington University.

APPOINTMENTS

C. OLIN BALL AB 20, MS 22, PhD 26, Chairman of the Department of Food Science at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University.

RALPH E. CURTISS LLB 37, position with the Bureau of Fish and Wildlife, Interior.

EMMETT C. HANDSON EX 37, Chief of Cotton Classing Office, Agriculture.

DALE W. HARDIN AB 49, LLB 51, Congressional Liaison Officer of Interstate Commerce Commission.

BENJAMIN J. MANDEL AM 38, Assistant Director of the Educational Statistics Branch of the Office of Education.

ALVIN McNISH AM 25, MS 31, Chief of Metrology Division, Bureau of Standards.

WILLIAM RAYMOND OGG AB 28, Agricultural Attaché to Belgium.

GEORGE A. VAN STADEN AM 51, Executive Officer of National Institute of Mental Health.

HONORS

NORMAN LEE CHRISTELLER LLB 51, received Honorable Mention for the Jump Memorial Award presented annually by the Agriculture Department.

GLADYS G. GALLUP AM in Ed 37, PhD

43, received the Distinguished Service Award from the Department of Agriculture for successful leadership in initiating and applying the scientific method in program evaluation and personnel training.

CLARINCE A. SALISBURY AB 31, LLB 33, received Agriculture's Superior Service Award for leadership and wide recognition throughout Government as an authority on real property acquisition and disposal.

The following alumni have received Length-of-Service awards from the Agriculture Department: MARSHALL J. GOSS AB 24; DALLAS IVY McGEEHEE AB 29; and FRANK A. SPURR BS 21, MS 29.

OTHER

DR. A. REX JOHNSON, Director of the University's Navy Graduate Comptrollership Program, has been named by the Board of Directors of the National

Two former Federalites, University Trustee Lewis I. Strauss, who was Secretary of Commerce, and University Alumnus Robert D. Murphy, who was Under Secretary of State, are two of the three cochairmen of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Shown right is Admiral Strauss, Jewish Co-Chairman, and left, Secretary Murphy, Catholic Co-Chairman, both pictured participating in the recent annual meeting of the Board of Directors of NCCJ.



Federalites

Chamber of Commerce to serve on its Government Operations and Expenditures Committee.

DR. ROY B. EASTIN, University alumnus who was Executive Officer of the Government Printing Office, left government service this Fall to become a Professor of Business Administration at the University.

Dr. Eastin's contributions to improved management have been credited with assisting the program of economy and efficiency which has resulted in the Government Printing Office's maintaining its prices at 5 percent below 1953 rates. During the same period 13 million dollars has been returned to the Treasury of the United States.

Dr. Eastin entered the Government Printing Office as an apprentice and served successively as printer, assistant to the director of personnel, assistant superintendent of documents, and superintendent of documents before being appointed executive officer in 1953. In 1959 Dr. Eastin received the Distinguished Service Award, the highest honor awarded by the Government Printing Office.

T. C. ARONOFF

President Emeritus Cloyd H. Marvin received a Certificate of Appreciation, above, for service to the Army from Lt. Gen. Milton G. Baker, right. President Emeritus Marvin is pictured below in his capacity as Civilian Aide to the Army with Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker LLD 58. He was cited for services given the Army for "efforts of inestimable value in increasing public understanding and support of the Army's needs, essential role, and world wide defense tasks."



Dean A. M. Woodruff of the School of Government, Business and International Affairs is greeted by out-going Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission Harland Bartholomew on the occasion of his installation. Center is the Commission's newest member, William C. Foster.



■ The University's School of Government has been renamed the SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS by action of the University Board of Trustees. Change in the name was made in order to describe more properly the actual function of this University School.

THE NEW CONGRESS



As a result of the November election, the University has eighteen alumni who are members of Congress. Newly elected to the House of Representatives is James F. Battin, (R-Mont.), who received his Bachelor of Laws degree from the University in 1951. Returning members of Congress are:

ALABAMA

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE
HUDDLESTON, JR. EX 38

ARKANSAS

SENATOR J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT
LLB wd 34

FLORIDA

REPRESENTATIVE PAUL G. ROGERS
EX 46

GEORGIA

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN JAMES
FLYNT, JR. LLB 40

HAWAII

REPRESENTATIVE DANIEL K. INOUYE
JD 52

INDIANA

REPRESENTATIVE E. ROSS ADAIR
LLB 33

ILLINOIS

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT B.
CHIPERFIELD EX 42

MARYLAND

REPRESENTATIVE DANIEL B.
BREWSTER EX 48 (Nat'l)

MICHIGAN

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES E.
CHAMBERLAIN EX 42

MISSOURI

REPRESENTATIVE FRANK M. KARSTEN
LLB 40 (Nat'l)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATOR NORRIS COTTON EX 28

OHIO

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT E. COOK
EX 45

PENNSYLVANIA

REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS E. WALTER
AB 19

TENNESSEE

REPRESENTATIVE JOE L. EVINS EX 42

UTAH

SENATOR FRANK E. MOSS JD 37

VIRGINIA

REPRESENTATIVE JOEL T. BROYHILL
EX 41

WEST VIRGINIA

SENATOR ROBERT C. BYRD EX 56

Crown Jewels in Washington

Mrs. Frederick A. de Moleyns, wife of the First Secretary of the British Embassy, addressed Columbian Women on the Royal Regalia, replicas of which are shown below.

Just before her, left to right, are St. Edward's Crown, the Orb, the Imperial State Crown, made for Queen Victoria in 1838 and containing 3,250 jewels. Just forward is the Sceptre with the Dove, which is called the Rod of Peace. The large bird is the Ampulla which holds the sacred oil poured into the spoon, foreground, when the Archbishop of Canterbury anoints the monarch during a Coronation Ceremony. The spurs are touched to the sovereign's heels to symbolize chivalry. The replicas are the property of the British Embassy.



Special awards to students who completed three cases in the Student Bar Association's legal aid program are pictured with U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia Oliver Gasch from left, Patricia McDermott, Dale Carlisle, Clarice Felder, Mr. Gasch, Bernice Jacobsen, and Lawrence S. Margolis.



The Misses Keran, Mothershead, and Prentiss, girl debaters.



They Remember **MARGERY SHARP**

A SOMEWHAT FORGOTTEN first in Anglo-American relations took place at The George Washington University 32 years ago when this University in the Nation's Capital was selected by the English National Union of Students as the setting for the first debate by the first three English girls to make a foreign debate tour.

Such an event, in today's world replete with foreign exchange students, would scarcely be noticed. But back in 1928, the year of the debate, foreign students, especially female, were a curiosity rather than a commonplace; and the proposition put up for debate, *Resolved: that the popular reading of psychology is undermining the public morals*, was a moot question on both sides of the Atlantic. One must remember that this was a time when Freudian theories—albeit in distorted form—were filtering down to the masses, making changes in our thought and speech; the word "sex" became socially acceptable and the adjectives "Victorian" and "Puritan" practically dirty words.



Novelist Margery Sharp's newest book, "Something Light," will be published in February by Little, Brown and Company. CLAYTON EVANS PHOTO.

Thus it was that this little debate, held in Corcoran Hall, found its place in newspapers at home and abroad. A delightful account of the event appeared in the London *Eve-*

BY DORIS DRAKE WIGGLESWORTH

When Psychology Was Wicked

ning Standard and recently came to light as a yellow and brittle clipping in the files of President Emeritus Cloyd H. Marvin, who as University president had arranged for the debate to be held under the auspices of the University's Public Speaking Department on October 31.

The clipping had escaped the

"round file" not only because of its content, but because of its witty and charming style. This is no wonder for its author, one of the girl debaters, already showed a literary gift which in future years was to make her name famous on both sides of the Atlantic. That name belongs to Margery Sharp, author of *Cluny Brown*, *Britannia*

Margery Sharp's novels are shown inspiring a burst of harmony from a quartet whose members hadn't sung together for 30 years.



Mews, and *The Nutmeg Tree*; the last was made into a play which was successful both in New York and London. Though Margery Sharp then, and now, disclaims any knowledge of technical psychology, her seemingly light stories reveal a shrewd understanding of the contrasting psychology of the class-bound, though pleasing, prigs and the honest, slightly loose ladies portrayed in her works.

As a young Portia of 23 years, representing London University, Margery was one of a trio hailed by a Washington paper as being "the three most brilliant university women debaters in Great Britain today." Completing the trio were: Nancy Samuels from Oxford, daughter of the Lord High Commissioner of Palestine; and Leonora W. Lockhart of Cambridge University.

Presenting a strong defense of modern psychology were the GW debaters: Ruth Kernan AB 29, now Mrs. John H. Blythe of Chevy Chase; Marjorie Mothershead AB 27, AM 31, now Mrs. Robert S. Clark of Arlington, Virginia; and Helen Prentiss AB 29, LLB 41, who became Mrs. Paul John Culhane. They were downed by an audience vote of 95 to 184. It's not surprising that the victorious English girls declared the Washington audience "the best in the world."

"Bobbed and tastefully dressed," as the college paper described the English girls, the visitors first presented their serious arguments, and then allowed Margery Sharp to conclude with what she calls "light relief"—at any rate she maintains that "my argument (for the motion) was based on the fact that I had never



Ruth Kernan
Blythe and Marjorie Mothershead
Clark, who still
live in the Washington area.

read any psychology myself, and my morality was fine!"

She wittily ridiculed complexes, repressions and inhibitions, and stated that "Since the Garden of Eden man has been looking for excuses for his misdeeds. The popular reading of psychology has furnished him with a lot of excuses."

She probably doesn't remember it, but after her talk an elderly gentleman said to her, "Miss Sharp, you certainly are sharp." As for the other congratulatory remarks the Americans gave her team, she was at a loss for an English translation, so she reported them to her readers verbatim: "We'll sure tell the world you girls are just the cat's whiskers." (Modern American), or quite simply, 'You're a better man than I am, Gunga Din' (Early Kipling)."

According to her account, she had difficulty keeping her mind on her notes before the debate—"interfer-

ence" came from the University Glee Club Quartet composed of the youthful Robert Howe Harmon, now known in far corners of the world as Dr. Harmon, Director of the Troubadours; Washington Irving Cleveland, now Secretary of the District of Columbia Division of the American Automobile Association; Harcourt Sonntag and James L. Ewin, now Washington businessmen. They sang "Little Orphan Annie" in the style of a Negro spiritual. No wonder English ears were distracted! But they were not unappreciative of local color for Miss Sharp concluded her account of the event by saying, "The Glee Club appeared again and sang firmly and humorously about George Washington, which seemed appropriate."

Margery responded to Washington hospitality with girlish enthusiasm.

"Washington greeted us with decorations, streamers, confetti, and the best assortment of fancy dress that I have seen outside a costume store . . .

"Well, isn't that just lovely now," said our driver. "I guess you've never seen Halloween kept like this before!"

"We never had.

"Washington is lovely enough without the streamers. It has the double charm of beautiful houses and beautiful monuments, of being lived in as well as visited. The older buildings, especially those in the Colonial style, have a peculiar grace and dignity, and far more character (though less assertiveness) than New York's skyscrapers. Mount Vernon . . . is one of the most perfect examples of this period of tranquillity. George Washington must have owed much to the view from his veranda. On which

veranda I believed for the first time, the story about the cherry tree.

"New York, cordial but peremptory, handed us over to The George Washington University in the afternoon, and we struggled out of a hot-house train (this super-heating of trains can, I think, be traced to the influence of Negro porters homesick for the Gold Coast) to be met by a programme of reception tea, reception dinner, Halloween party and a run around the city to see the fun. If we had added moonlight bathing in the Potomac our hostesses would have produced bathing-suits from their grips and made a date for dawn."

In Retrospect

The now historic debate is not without its aftermaths.

Midst the festivities, which included tea at the British Embassy with Lady Howard, wife of the Ambassador, Sir Esmé Howard, pouring, friendships blossomed. Ruth Kernan became especially interested in Nancy Samuel and her knowledge of Palestine—an interest which has persisted to this day.

The American girls continued their friendship as they continued their lives in the Washington area. Marjorie Mothershead became a school teacher and housewife, Ruth Kernan worked in the Library of Congress until she married and became the mother of two children. One death has broken the circle, that of Helen Prentiss, who died in 1943.

Margery Sharp married Geoffrey L. Castle, R.A. in 1938, after she had already, as she puts it, become a writer "by design." That her design worked out very well is attested by

her success as a novelist and a playwright.

We wondered what Margery Sharp's opinion regarding psychology is today when the pendulum has swung full circle and repressions are no longer considered dangerous — today when psychiatrists, it is whispered, sometimes tell their patients that what they need is "a few more inhibitions."

In response to our query on the question of the long-ago debate, she writes, "Today, being older and wiser, I wouldn't dare to tackle the subject at all!"



Left to right, Mr. Sontag, Mr. Ewin, Dr. Harmon, Mr. Cleveland, 1928 and 1960.



THE **FBI** GOES TO COLLEGE

As of August 5, 1960, there were approximately 5,900 Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These men have attended a total of 764 colleges and universities.

Of these schools, The George Washington University has granted degrees to 149 of the men who are now Special Agents, with some of the individuals receiving more than one degree. Among the degrees which were awarded men who are currently Agents of the FBI, following attendance at The George Washington University, are 76 LLB and 59 AB degrees. One ME, two JD, five LLM and seven MA degrees are included among a total of 183 degrees earned by men now in the FBI.

The Director, the Associate Direc-

tor and one of two Assistants to the Director—are among Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel who have been recipients of degrees from the University.

Lt. Gen. Emerson G. Itschner, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, shared the spotlight when daughters Gail Sandra, left, AB in Education, and Carol Vine AA, received diplomas. Education Dean J. Harold Fox offers congratulations.





THE DYNAMIC IMPACT OF THE **DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT**

BY JOHN S. TOOMEY

THE VALUE of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to the nation's colleges and universities is immeasurable, and its most dynamic impact will probably not be apparent for a number of years, but it has already contributed markedly to the educational program at The George Washington University in three distinct areas, through student loans, fellowships, and special institutes and conferences.

Under Title II of the Act, Federal funds are granted for student loans, with the Government providing 90 percent and the University 10 percent of the total amount in each institution. The law provides that special consideration in the selection of loan recipients be given to students with a superior academic background who express a desire to teach in elementary or secondary schools, or whose academic background indicates a superior capacity or preparation in science, mathematics, or a modern foreign language. At the end of fiscal year

1959-1960, George Washington had a cumulative amount of \$150,725 in the NDEA fund. Of this amount, \$135,651 was supplied by the government and \$15,074 by the University. A sum of \$84,936 had been lent to students from this fund, leaving a balance of \$65,988, for expenditure during the current academic year.

In contrast, all the other loan funds of the University at the end of fiscal year 1959-1960 totalled only \$72,976, from which \$53,222 had been lent to students. Percentages based on these figures testify to the

dramatic contribution of the National Defense Education Act. At the end of fiscal year 1959-1960, 67 percent of the total loan funds at the University were NDEA funds; 61 percent of the total loans to students were from NDEA funds; and 77 percent of the funds still available for loans were NDEA funds.

The impact of the Act is even greater than these figures indicate, since all the loans from NDEA funds were made during a 5-semester period between the beginning of the Spring Semester of 1958 and the end of the Summer Term in 1960, while loans from the other funds cover a much longer period. If only the 1-year period of fiscal year 1959-1960 is considered, the role of NDEA is even more marked. During this year, a total of \$85,420 was lent to students from all University funds, with \$71,940, or 84 percent coming from NDEA funds.

Since the beginning of the fiscal year 1960-1961, the Government has contributed an additional \$43,986 and the University an additional \$4,889 to the NDEA fund, bringing the cumulative total to \$199,800 through the current semester. By the end of 1960-1961, the NDEA fund will total \$224,234.

At George Washington, the NDEA fund is administered by a faculty committee, which has found that there are far more requests for loans than the fund will supply.

A second area in which the University has been affected by the National Defense Education Act is that of fellowships. Under Title IV of the Act, fellowships are granted to individuals who wish to prepare for

teaching careers in colleges and universities. Twenty-one graduate students now hold NDEA fellowships at George Washington, 16 in Romance Languages and Literatures and 5 in Germanic Languages and Literatures.

More NDEA fellowships in Romance Languages are held at this university than at any other in the country, according to Dean Arthur E. Burns of the University's Graduate Council, who also points out that these fellowships have naturally led to a tremendous increase in the number and variety of courses the University is now able to offer in both Germanic and Romance Languages.

Dr. George E. McSpadden, Chairman of the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, says, "The National Defense Education Act Fellowships, which enable selected candidates for the doctoral degree in French, Spanish, and German to prepare for college teaching, has considerably strengthened our graduate program and given our professors the opportunity to take on more advanced teaching, study, and research. The Act has also enabled the University library to increase its holdings in these fields."

Special conferences and institutes in various educational fields are also provided for by the National Defense Education Act. Three such programs have been administered at George Washington.

During the summer of 1960, a conference of state supervisors of foreign languages was held at the University, supported by the U. S. Office of Education under the authority of NDEA. Thirty-two of the 38 states which have supervisors of language

instruction in the public schools were represented at the conference, the first such nation-wide meeting of these officials ever to be held. The conference provided an opportunity for valuable exchange of information on the latest teaching techniques in the field of languages, and a national organization of these officials was effected during the conference.

In both 1959 and 1960, 6-week summer training institutes in counseling and guidance were held at the University under the authority of NDEA. The institutes carried 6 hours' academic credit, and more than 100 counselors and teacher-counselors from the Washington metropolitan area were enrolled.

Dr. Mitchell Dreese, Dean in the Office of the President of the University, reports an acute shortage of school counselors in this area. He says the institutes here were planned and conducted in close cooperation with the Directors of Guidance Services so as to assist the counselors most in need of further training. Most of the trainees in the institutes are continuing graduate study in order to qualify fully as certified school counselors. This will help materially in providing more counselors with greater competence in the identification and guidance of more able high school youth and thus increase the manpower pool in science, mathematics, engineering, languages, and other fields in which shortages exist.

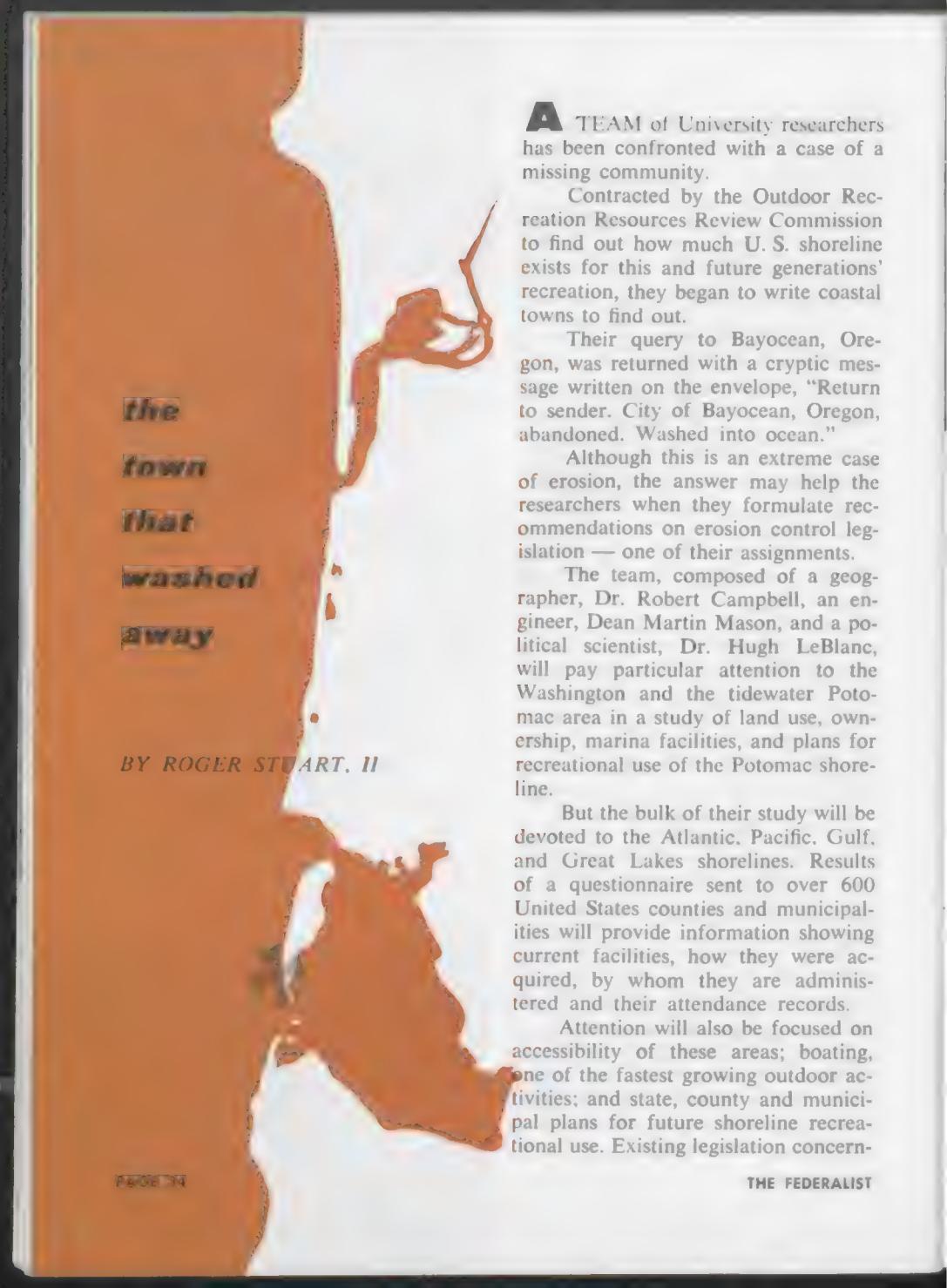
"The National Defense Education Act has caused school guidance in the Washington metropolitan area to advance more in two years than it normally would have developed in 10 years."



Two officers now stationed at Torrejon Air Base, Spain, flew to the United States to be present for their Commencement ceremonies. From left, Maj. Roy D. Simmons and Maj. Herbert L. Wurth, both of whom received the degree of Master of Business Administration, are congratulated by Dean A. M. Woodruff of the School of Government, Business Administration, and International Affairs. Both officers studied at the University under the Air Force Advanced Management Program.

The admiral's daughter and the lieutenant's wife, Joan Ramage Mitchell, receives congratulations from Vice Admiral Oswald S. Colclough, Acting President of the University, and her father, Rear Admiral Lawson P. Ramage, Director, Anti-Submarine Warfare Division, Naval Operations. Mrs. Mitchell, who received the degree of Bachelor of Science, was editor in chief of the student yearbook. She is the wife of Lieut. (j.g.) David L. Mitchell, now on sea duty with the Navy.





*the
town
that
washed
away*

BY ROGER STUART, II

A TEAM of University researchers has been confronted with a case of a missing community.

Contracted by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to find out how much U. S. shoreline exists for this and future generations' recreation, they began to write coastal towns to find out.

Their query to Bayocean, Oregon, was returned with a cryptic message written on the envelope, "Return to sender. City of Bayocean, Oregon, abandoned. Washed into ocean."

Although this is an extreme case of erosion, the answer may help the researchers when they formulate recommendations on erosion control legislation — one of their assignments.

The team, composed of a geographer, Dr. Robert Campbell, an engineer, Dean Martin Mason, and a political scientist, Dr. Hugh LeBlanc, will pay particular attention to the Washington and the tidewater Potomac area in a study of land use, ownership, marina facilities, and plans for recreational use of the Potomac shoreline.

But the bulk of their study will be devoted to the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Great Lakes shorelines. Results of a questionnaire sent to over 600 United States counties and municipalities will provide information showing current facilities, how they were acquired, by whom they are administered and their attendance records.

Attention will also be focused on accessibility of these areas; boating, one of the fastest growing outdoor activities; and state, county and municipal plans for future shoreline recreational use. Existing legislation concern-



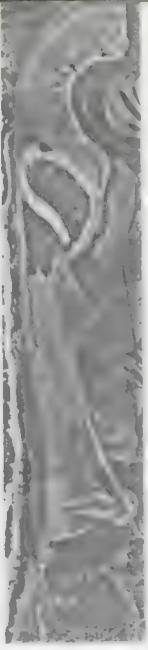
1939



1953



1956



1960

Mosaics from the Beach Erosion Board show the erosion at Bayocean, which startled researchers hunting recreational areas, by washing into the ocean.

ing water pollution, erosion control, and the licensing of structures on or near coastal waters will also be studied.

The results of this study will be given to the Congressionally authorized Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in April, 1961, and will include an inventory of pres-

ent shoreline conditions and projections for the years 1970 and 2000.

The commission will report to the President, Congress and the state legislatures by September 1, 1961, with comprehensive information and recommendations on methods to preserve, develop and secure shoreline recreation resources.



STUDENTS TO STUDENTS

George Washington undergraduates speak

to other students around the world through the Voice of America

BY LOUISE REMMERY

VOICES of five George Washington University students have been heard around the world this Fall through facilities of the Voice of America's World Wide English Desk. As panelists on the weekly show *Report to Youth*, the students have discussed campus publications, youth and politics, a foreign student's view of university life in America, and education for citizenship with moderator Hobson Banks.

"It is very difficult to find the type of student we need for these shows," says Fredric Buch, VOA producer. "The student must be able to express himself readily, and he must have mature and considered opinions to offer." In cooperation with the University's Radio and Television Department, which is directed by Lillian Brown, Mr. Buch screened several dozen students during two days of interviews on campus and selected a group of students for future broadcasts.

Close cooperation between the University and the Voice has continued for several years. The Radio and Television Office of the University fur-

nishes students and faculty members for the varied programming efforts of the "Voice."

A student selected to broadcast receives briefing materials and research instructions to help him discuss the chosen topic. The recording session, which may last several hours is held in VOA studios. Recorded tapes are edited and shaped to the weekly half hour broadcasts which are repeated 6 times, once for every area of VOA operations: Europe, Latin America, Near East, Far East, South East Asia, and Africa.

Margaret Neff—junior from Kansas City, Missouri, biology major, National Merit scholar, on education:

"I would like to see you do a program on the availability of higher education in this country. Of course this topic is dear to me because I have a full scholarship from the capi-



talists.' Khrushchev, when he was in New York, said that no one who did not have a Cadillac could attend Columbia. I think something should be done to counteract Russian propaganda that says college education in America is available only to the most wealthy."

Jorge A. Uribe — sophomore from Medellin, Colombia, S. A., economics major, questioned a panel of American students concerning university life:

"I have found most American students unacquainted with the heritage and background (even

with the name of the country or its capital) of many of the nations with whom America has ties of friendship and commerce. Do you not feel that American students should be taught more about the social systems of foreign countries?"

"Do you think that the impact of the American university student, as a group, is as great as it is in many other countries?"

Terese Aronoff — senior from Washington, D. C., journalism major and member of the student newspaper Board of Editors, defended her choice of a major program:

"I consider a major in Journalism a valid one because this is the only

time in my college career that I can submit my journalistic efforts to professors — men with a knowledge of the field — for criticism. I feel that this has helped me immeasurably to develop my writing style."

Roger Stuart, II — senior from Laurel, Maryland, journalism major, and member of the student newspaper editorial board was one of the American students replying to Mr. Uribe's questions.

"In Poland or in Hungary, for example, the time and conditions required the students to take drastic steps; but in our country today, where our rights and privileges are protected, our actions don't have to be so extreme. American students do, however, have a great deal of awareness of politics; and if an oppressive government should show its hand in the United States, I dare say you would see American students reacting in much the same way as the Polish and Hungarian students."

William Stuart — senior from Laurel, Maryland, sociology and anthropology major, High School Scholar and chairman of one of the campus political parties:

"Too many students everywhere vote for short range, selfish reasons and do not

consider long range implications of their votes. The University of Michigan study which shows that only 15 per cent of American voters think about political issues abstractly in terms of long range values seems to be as applicable to students as to others. I think that idealistically students could be more interested in politics. Still, I think American students are as interested as those in other countries."



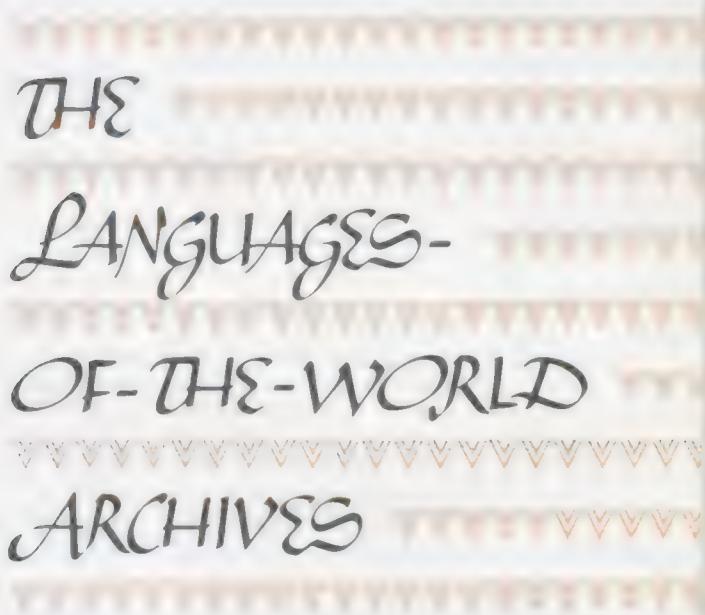


College Preparatory Workshop for Foreign Students

Students from 15 countries who are studying in American colleges and universities attended a college preparatory workshop at The George Washington University where they strengthened their English and learned about college customs in this country.

Above, under the University's deodar tree. Below, with a digital computer formerly used by the Air Force at Cape Canaveral and now used for bio-medical research at the University.





THE LANGUAGES- OF-THE-WORLD ARCHIVES

THE NEED for an exhaustive compilation of authentic data on all of the world's languages and dialects known to exist has been recognized for some time. There are too many tongues about which little or nothing is known; even the question as to the total number of languages can only be answered by an estimate of between 3,000 and 6,000 exclusive of dialects.

In order to make an inventory, Dr. William R. Parker, then Chief of the Language Development Section of the U. S. Office of Education, began in 1958 a File of the Languages of the World which was subsequently en-

riched by contributions by Dr. Bayard Quincy Morgan, Dr. William E. Welmers, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Voegelin, and Dr. Siegfried H. Muller.

Among the data sought on the individual languages will be the most accepted and other variant forms of the name of a language or dialect, its self-designation, the number and location of speakers, the countries in which a certain language is considered official, the kinship within family, group, cluster, etc., and the manner of writing, if the language has a written form. On tongues less known and less commonly taught, there will also be names of

persons competent in them, places of instruction, location of samples of writing and recordings, and availability of teaching aids, dictionaries, etc.

It is realized that such an ambitious undertaking will require a great deal of time and effort and the collaboration of many experts in certain areas. It is hoped that the result will be an inventory which should be especially useful for scholars, business, and government agencies with world-wide responsibilities.

The immediate aim is to perfect the existing Archives and bring them to a state where they may yield the above information reliably and to a reasonable extent, and then to place them under some permanent custodianship with the function of filling the lacunae as far as possible and keeping track of the constant changes.

As a first step in this direction,

the U. S. Office of Education through its Language Development Section, now headed by Dr. Kenneth W. Mildenberger, has awarded, under Public Law 85-864, a one-year \$47,700 contract to The George Washington University which will conduct the project under the supervision of Dr. Benjamin D. Van Evera, Dean for Sponsored Research.

Dr. Siegfried H. Muller, professor and chairman of the Department of General Language at Adelphi College, on partial leave from this institution, is Director of the project until January 31, after which Dr. James C. King, associate professor of German at George Washington University, will direct it till June 30, 1961. In addition to the office staff needed for collating the material, a number of specialists will be asked to contribute their knowledge in the areas of their competence.

Staff meeting of the Archives project. from left. Research Associate and Linguist Richard T. Thompson, Administrative Assistant Helmut Earl Thies, Dr. King and Dr. Muller; and Mrs. Loretta Slaton, Typist-Stenographer, who consults the language file.



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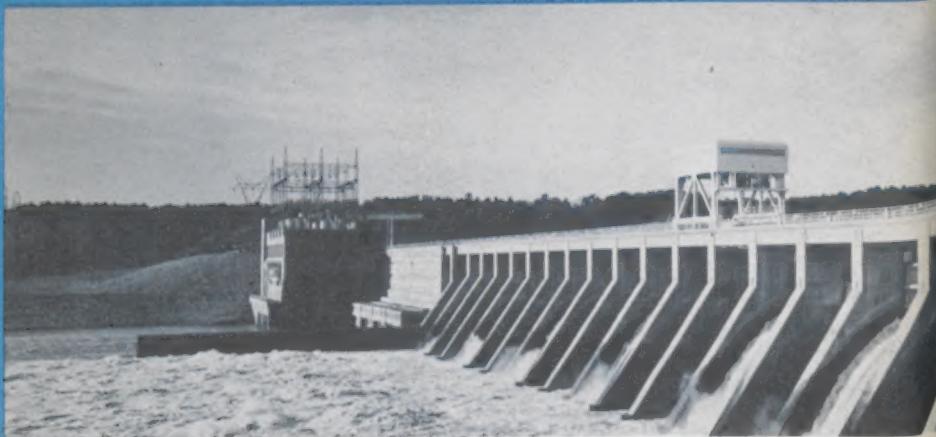
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